THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1865 NO. 128

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month	$10 00
" 3 months	20 00
" 6 months	40 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	10 00
" 6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

THE LOCAL'S COLUMN.

OUR MARKET, if not totally defunct, is in *articulo mortis*, and specie is demanded for most of the little that is brought to market, and from 50 to 100 per cent. over old prices is demanded by some. Everybody is asking "What are we to do?" but no one has as yet solved the problem. One thing is certain—we must all economise as much as possible. We may reasonably expect vegetables before long, but our gardens may be "pressed," as our smokehouses and corn cribs have been. Turn which way we will General Starvation seems preparing to assault us on all sides. But it will not do to give up. Providence aids those who try to aid themselves, and none others. "Never say die" is a trite, but a rightfully bold motto. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Let us work and hope, and not be too much troubled about the future. The clouds may yet be dispersed. By action we can lose nothing: by inaction we lose all

YESTERDAY was a quiet, cool, cloudy, sloppy, gloomy, drizzly day, with some showers. Like our national affairs, the fruit and tender young vegetables have reached the "crisis" of their fate. The moon is upon the full, and as the Almanacs say, "Expect frost about this time," running the prediction down so as to cover a week or two's time. We trust, however, frost will not again show his white face this Spring. Old farmers tell us if it does not come very soon we may consider it banished until fall; or at least that any future visit this season would be a rare occurence.

WE were amused yesterday to see the anxious crowds around our bulletin board, reading the news of the recognition of the Confederacy by France. Some thought it was all so, and others took it for an attempt to April Fool them. The Local is of opinion that when the skies fall they will bring down the larks. He is also of opinion, after due deliberation, that when that event takes place we will all be *smashed*.

FIRE IN CHARLOTTE.—We learn from the *Bulletin* that the stables of Mr. Wm. Phifer were destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock last Saturday morning, together with a quantity of corn stored therein, three mules and a valuable mare, which latter, we understand, belonged to General Beauregard. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SILVER.—One of our brokers yesterday paid $3,000 in Confederate currency for thirty Mexican dollars—130 to one. We think the "spout" is about full, and that very little more can "go up." We recommend the label "All full inside," pasted over the mouth of the "spout."

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.—Col. Peter Snyder, 7th Arkansas Regiment, Govan's Brigade, died at the Officers' Hospital (Dr. F. J Haywood's house) in this City on Sunday night. He was buried yesterday evening.

A LARGE ROCK.—We learn that a large Rockfish, weighing about 50 lbs., was purchased yesterday at the Yarboro' House for the moderate sum of $250.

WRAPPING PAPER for sale at this Office.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

FOR SALE.

TWO SOWS WITH PIGS FOR SALE. APPLY at this office. April 10 3t.

LOST.

A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, BETWEEN MRS. Henry's and Major Pierce's. The watch is Faber's make, rather small, with a gold face, and the chain is a small Lady's chain, with a steel key attached. A liberal reward will be given if delivered at this office.. April 8-tf

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.—RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company: *Provided, however*, that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of An act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th of July 1863, there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county appointed under An Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the attorny general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholiars, the necessary skilled operators in factories and foundaries, regular public millers, and blacksmith's and wheel-wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: *Provided*, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: *Provided*, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *Provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5 *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Headquarters Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 3.

I. ENROLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and restoring them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, an Ordnace officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l HOLMES:

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQR'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.
January 25, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage. R. E. LEE, General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J M Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wytheville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C

By order of
J GORGAS,
Brig General Chief of Ordnance.

Official: J W HINDSDALE, A A G.

*** State papers copy 3 times Feb 14-d&w3t

WANTED EMPTY FLOUR BARRELS

THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR *Empty Flour Barrels or Tierces*, and the seller will greatly benefit the Government by bringing them in and delivering them as soon as possible at SIMPSON'S BAKERY, near the N. C. depot. J. M. WALKER,
April 8-1w Capt. & A. C. S.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of the government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They certainly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army; that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which is now at last to be recognised as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried, good, pealed, per bush. 28 lbs		$10 00
do	unpealed, per bush 28 lbs	7 00
Axes,	with handles, each,	15 00
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 00
Beans,	white or corn'd, per bush 60 pounds,	10 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	2 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	16 00
Cloth,	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	12 00
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	15 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	12 50
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	3 00
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	70 00
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	3 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool, each,	6 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	6 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	" "	2 00
do	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,400 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	1300 00
House rent	per room per month	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,000 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	450 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	00 00
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound	4 50
Leather,	sole, per pound	10 00
do	upper, per pound	12 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	2d class, per head	1300 00
do	3d class, per head	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	15 00
	2d class, per day, rations by government	6 00
Nails,	per keg	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	9 25
do	shelled, per bushel	2 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	2 50
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1500 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs.	8 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 36 lbs	12 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 36 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 50
do	salted, per pound,	3 50
do	gross	2 00
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	6 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	12 00
Resin,	per bbl of 280 lbs	2 00
do	in bulk of 280 lbs	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4-4 yards to pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3-4 yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripe,	3 yards to pound, per yd	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per buse of 50 lbs,	40 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	50 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	4 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	6 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 32 lbs,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 32 lbs,	2 50
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
do	green, per pound,	12 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 00
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 00
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal	3 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 600 lbs	9 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	12 00
do	unwashed, per pound	10 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 8 lbs	15 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	65 00
Hire of horse, per day	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their supplies, to be sold at reasonable rates to pay for their according plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to thrive on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 3d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for differentials on appeal, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C.

(Signed) R. K. BURGWYN
Comptroller, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Shocksville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C.

Raleigh, Feb 16-tf

Conscript Office,
Raleigh, N. C. Feb. 17th 1865.

CIRCULAR, No 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 2

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to each deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon producing a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transpotation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:

Feb 23-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY R. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE.

46 x 46 feet, cottage st'y's, 3 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by call ng on or addressing
Jan 13 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

NOTICE.

ABOUT THE 1ST OF MARCH WE DELIVERED to a gentleman 2 packages marked A. W. Eskridge and, by mistake, a carpet bag marked S. C. Eskridge, containing several articles of clothing and a silver cup, marked M. E. E. The gentleman to whom we delivered these articles will please return the carpet bag, and much oblige A. P. BRYAN, Agent
April 8 3w for Southern Ex. Co.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

1865. Counting-House 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday			Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY								1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31							23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4			30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T				1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28							20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4			27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEP'T							1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31				17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRIL							1			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30									29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV					1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R							1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30
										31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T G JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Union Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S G STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E D HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W B PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev P FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D ROGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Stone House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office Chief Engineer and Supt.
MAGNOLIA, N. C., March 2, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

March 6-6t B. S. FREEMONT,
Chief Engineer and Supt.

W. B. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 30- RALEIGH, N. C.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail what you can send by Express. All money must by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1865.

The Situation.

We have nothing more from Gen. Lee than will be found in the telegraphic column. It would seem that his army is in a precarious situation, but we believe the genius and skill of the great Chief will extricate it. If he cannot, no mortal man could.

It is reported, and we think correctly, that Sherman's army is in motion, but as to the direction he is taking accounts are conflicting.—One is that he is moving towards Wilson, on the W. & W. Railroad, and another that he is approaching Bens Hill, on the N. C. Road.

From Gen. Johnston's army we have nothing but vague rumors.

This is no time for political or personal controversy, and hence we have but little to say in reply to the two articles which appeared in the *Confederate* of yesterday. The following sentence, which occurs in one of these articles, is all that claims our attention at present:

"This repetition of an effort, frequently made, to attach odium to classes of our people now, because the enemy is near, is one which our army will not be inclined to brook; and let the *Progress* understand well, if it succeeds in being the instrument of cruelty or oppression on any of our citizens, the day of retribution will as surely come, as God rules in heaven."

The *Confederate* is mistaken in supposing that we desire to attach odium to "classes of our people now." Were we the willing instrument of Mr. Lincoln that this Editor seems to try to create the impression we desire to be, and he should succeed in overrunning North Carolina, and should invest us with supreme power, over persons and property, there is not a man in the State a hair of whose head we would harm or have harmed. We have no enemies to punish; and instead of attempting to engender strife and create a spirit of lawlessness, we have done all we could to assuage hatreds and allay bitterness.

The Editor is mistaken, as he will find by an examination of our files, in saying that we advocated secession as soon as South Carolina went out: we resisted it until six or seven States had seceded, and all the time suffered the "odium" of being called a black republican and an abolitionist. When North Carolina determined to go we went with her, deeming our first allegiance due to her; and we would do it again. We have been hunted down and persecuted, but we do not hunt down or persecute any one; and so far from a desire to punish any one, anxious as we are for an honorable peace, we should object to any basis of settlement that did not forgive everybody everything.

We cannot believe that the Editor of the *Confederate* desired to be the "instrument of cruelty or oppression" to us or ours, and we do not charge that the articles to which we refer were written with any such aim, but it is possible they may have that effect. We are conscious, however, of having tried to discharge our duty, and come what may, we are prepared for it.

The Editor of the *Confederate* threatens us with the displeasure of the army. Since the commencement of the war, in 1861, to this day, such poor shelter and scanty supplies as we have been able to command have been freely shared with all soldiers that have done us the honor to allow us to minister to their wants, and if for this a rod is to be held over us, let it be so. No soldier has ever taken a meal in our yard, kitchen, or at our back gate, but when where we are they fare as we fare; and we are proud to say that we believe the mass of the common soldiers to be our friends. Thousands of copies of the *Progress* are received and read in the army, and so far from its being unpopular, we have the gratifying assurance that it is eagerly sought after and highly spoken of by both officers and soldiers.

The charge that we exaggerated Sherman's strength at Goldsboro is another mistake. We made no estimate of his strength, but only stated what were the impressions of persons who had recently left that place. We entered into no speculations and expressed no opinions, but simply took down statements as given to us by the son of a lady who came out. We made no particular enquiries as to the case of Mr. Richard Washington, but if he has suffered oppression and unkindness we sincerely regret it, for we know him to be a most kind hearted and amiable gentleman.

But we have said more than we intended.—We would not have noticed the matter at all but to assure the Editor of the *Confederate* that we do not desire to be the "instrument of cruelty, and oppression" to any one on account of political opinions or acts, past or present. We have never been the "instrument" or tool of any man or power, and we never will.

Marie Antoinette is the Empress Eugenie's passion. She has a drawing room at the Tuileries filled with relics, portraits, autographs, and furniture of that unfortunate Queen, and has agents constantly employed in hunting up everything associated with her.

Hon. John T. Clarke, Judge of the Pascula district of Georgia, has decided that so far as the act of Dec. 14, 1863, passed by the legislature of that State, holds justices of the peace liable to military duty, it is unconstitutional.

THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

The most cheering and gratifying accounts continue to reach us from Gen. Johnston's army. It is rapidly increasing in numbers, and the affection of the men for their chief appears to be unbounded. Gen. Johnston has confidence in them, under him, while all, officers and men, have confidence in him.

Of the review of last Friday the *Confederate*, whose Editor was present, says:

"Friday was a gala day with a portion of our community. Hearing that a review was to come off of Gen'l Hardee's army corps, a number of the ladies of Raleigh—and among them several of the most beautiful and attractive—determined to be present. The conceit was such an one as an editor would be expected to avail himself of; accordingly, we bundled ourselves up, along with the crowd, and followed the iron horse to the nearest point, and there "on ambulance," to Gen'l Hardee's quarters. We are not clear that this gallant officer was not taken a little by surprise at our appearance in force—not so much so, however, as to be forced to retreat—though enough so to prevent our repulse.

Very soon, the incut "gay and gallant" were placed at the disposal of the most "fair and fascinating," and the holiday began. After a short rest, the ladies with their beaux, were summoned to the field, when Gov. Vance, attended by Gen'l Johnston, reviewed the troops. It was a fine martial display. No eye could look, without emotions of pride, upon the hardy and bronzed veterans, with their pierced and battered banners, with precise step and head erect, passing before the Chief Magistrate of the State and their favorite commander. One could plainly read that, in that army, there was no such word as subjugation.

Favorably comparing with the others, were the regiments of Junior Reserves, who provoked especial admiration.

The Governor was enthusiastically cheered by Hoke's Division.

Bands of music lent sweet concord to the scene, and bright eyed beauties gave it lustre.

The party had lunch at Gen'l Hardee's quarters after the review, at which General Johnston, who was in excellent spirits and most affable mood, and Generals Cheatham, D. H. Hill, Taliaferro, McClaws, Hoke &c., &c., assisted.—An hour or two was spent in free and generous converse, amid music and refreshments, when the company was invited to the quarters of Gen. Hoke to hear an address from Governor Vance to the Junior Reserves. The Governor, as every one knows, has a wonderful faculty of adapting himself in public speaking to the taste of his audience On this occasion he surpassed himself. His speech was entertaining, instructive, eloquent, humorous and patriotic. It was listened to with great pleasure, and particularly relished by the boys to whom it was dedicated. After the speech, a cotillion was danced in a neighboring farm house, by the permission of the family, and then for the cars and home, where we arrived about ten o'clock, p. m., greatly gratified with a day of rest, enjoyment and improvement.

We know our people will delight to hear that the army of General Johnston gains every day, not only in numbers, but in spirit, confidence and enthusiasm. It is devoted to its chief, and will follow wherever he leads.

Our own State divisions are increasing handsomely, absentees and many deserters are coming in, and, in some instances, new recruits are added; while the thousands of the army of Tennessee, who are rushing to their commands under Gen'l Johnston, attest their fixed purpose and their patriotic fidelity. *If the people choose*, and will exert themselves to win their choice, the army is yet competent to gain the nation's independence.

From the Chronicle & Sentinel.

THE LOYAL CONFEDERATES.

We perceive by the announcements of certain journals, that a proposition is entertained to establish in the cities and in every portion of the Confederacy, a society of "Loyal Confederates." The duties of the members are to be defined in council and to be of a patriotic character—every individual pledging honor, life and fortune to sustain each other in discovering and representing to the regulators, who will act as officers, the dangerous men and women of each precinct. It is proposed to make it open and free from secrecy, but that its object shall be the good of the country.

The women of the land are urged to become active members and lend their helping hands to sustain the fabric. Many gentlemen of worth and influence are figuring at the head of the project in Mobile, and their ukase has gone forth to the multitude, inviting co-operation in the object of the organization.

Thus, we see the gradual approach of destruction to our liberties familiarized by making the most contemptible means used for it popular. The earnest devotion of the sexes is appealed to, to render the league attractive. The women of our land are asked to learn and practice all the arts and dissimulation of inquisitors, spies and informers. To render them effective tools for the consummation of the designs of ambitious political intriguers, who hope to gain place and honors under the mythical influence of secret cabals, the are appealed to to become "Loyal Confederates." But the mask is so flimsy that the hideous skeleton appears—and it is local revolution. The society propose to regulate the actions and sentiments and principles of every citizen in their vicinity. Free opinion and a free press would be the first victims of their unrighteous machinations.

In all revolutions, woman has been appealed to and doffed as the incarnation of all that is beautiful in the principles of liberty, or demoniac in the utter license and abandon that runs riot and surfeits on blood. Madame Roland was the angel and virtuous impersonation of the principles of the Girondists in the French Revolution. She could not combine the elements of the sacred and divine right to rule, with the fierce democracy that denied all law but equality, and demanded the sacrifice of all the virtues of civilization. She died on the guillotine. But a Charlotte Corday, the fiendish incarnation of every principle of the doctrine of equality, became the idol of worship of a nation which ran mad and was intoxicated with the warm crimson blood of the best and noblest and purest of France. With the beauty of a Venus, the eye of a fiend, and the heart of a dragon, her inevitable maw fed deliriously on the lives that were sacrificed to her and provided by the Jacobins and Infidel Leaguers. The pernicious and heartless mob of irresponsible sectarians, who penetrated every recess of the Convention, furnished alike the guilty and innocent victims to the reeking guillotine, presided over all the hideous courtesans. The streets of the beautiful city of France once flowed with blood, and infidelity prevailed over the carnival. Would we avoid the same scenes? Then let us keep our noble-hearted women away from these infamous dens of secret intrigue and political cabals. In the practice of the virtues as patriotic matrons and as pure religious women, they will avoid such alliances, and only engage in those practices that ennoble them by alleviating the distress of the suffering and feeble millions of our distracted and afflicted land.

To these ambitious ones, who are so anxious to make themselves questionable fame and name for patriotism, we can only say that the laws of the land are sufficient to punish treason and all the other crimes that men commit.

Our streets are too free for our citizens to be driven along them through streams of blood, wasted by ruthless mobs of irresponsible executioners. Our pure Southern air is too inspiring for the harsh notes of hideous revolution to echo their discord, and the taint of decomposing and mangled bodies to make sick the heavens, that they would have to witness the madness and fanaticism of these self-appointed, cruel and relentless judges. The monstrous proposition indicates an appalling contempt for the law of the land, and would establish a worse than heathen anarchy.

We know nothing of the matter of which the following communication treats, but we publish it as a matter of courtesy:

[For the Progress.]

APPEAL FOR THE RELEASE OF BRIG. GEN. J. S. WILLIAMS.

GENTLEMEN.—It behooves us as Kentuckians to implore the release of Gen. Williams. Our entreaties are like unto children whose parents are torn from them and sundered for life; whose kind care is lifted from their peaceful threshhold; and in the absence of this parent the family becomes reckless, and were it not for their inflexible and undaunted intrepidity, would finally be totally lost and blind to their own interest. Authorities now in the field, Kentuckians of our Brigade, acknowledge Gen. Williams as a parent and benefactor, whose direction of duty is unknown to man, and whose brilliant achievements are yet unrivalled by modern warriors. His untiring energy and indefatigable efforts for our welfare; to relieve our inevitable wants as banished soldiers; to rouse us from our weakness and organize an impregnable bulwark for the palladium of our reputation; these are objects worthy the admiration of mankind. While in this war we expect to remain as unshaken and firm as the everlasting hills. Yet, for our name and welfare as Kentuckians, we deem his release paramount to all other expedients. Gentlemen, while under his command we could add laurels and fame to the fair name of Kentucky, bequeathed by her proud ancestry. Point to a single juncture, while under his supervision, where we withdrew in disorder from the battle-field of unequalled strife. Sire, if the marvelous achievements of his wonderful device at Saltville should cause him to dwindle or sink into the fathomless abyss of ruin, his loss will be an inevitable prelude to the destruction of our phalanx. Gentle authorities, let not the sable wings of blind ambition override the noble instincts of justice; let not the bickerings of malice crush every spirit of manhood; but respect his merit. We pray with our loudest and most sincere entreaties for his restoration, as the only alternative for the preservation of our organization. Gentlemen, do not forget the sequent of your fellow-soldiers; meditate with full deliberation over this advice; poise on steady wing, and avail yourselves to deliver us from the wrath to come.

We submit the causes and effects of his arrest to your honest consideration, and remain your humble friends,

FIRST KY. CAVALRY.

[From the Conservative.]

AN INCIDENT.

Having been appointed to solicit donations to a benevolent object, I called at a house of a gentleman just before tea. He not being at home, I was shown into the parlor to await his arrival. In a few minutes I heard the front door open, the bell rung violently, when I overheard the following:

"Jerry, this is the second time that I have found a candle burning on the passage table, after the lamp has been lighted, and the next time that you are guilty of such a waste and extravagance I shall punish you severely."

I thought to myself that this man is too close and exacting to give much to any benevolent object.

When he came into the parlor I mentioned the object of my visit, and to my astonishment, he subscribed the largest sum on the list.

I expressed to him my agreeable surprise and mentioned the injustice which I had done him in my mind, after hearing the conversation with Jerry.

He replied "that from principle I never indulge in extravagance or allow anything to be wasted, (and by some in business matters I am looked upon as close and exacting) that I may indulge the pleasure, according to my means, of giving."

The same gentleman has given to the	
Suffering of Columbia, S. C.,	$5,000
Central Association, Columbia, S. C.,	500
Corn Association, Columbia, S. C.,	1,000
Wayside Home, Columbia, S. C.,	1,000
Trinity Church, Columbia, S. C.,	1,000
Wayside Home, Greensboro, N. C.,	1,000
Ladies Aid Society, Hillsboro, N. C.,	500
Sufferers by fire, Washington, N. C.,	5,000
Poor of Beaufort County, N. C.,	1,000
Poor of Orange County, N. C.,	5,000
Poor of Alamance County, N. C.,	5,000
Poor of Washington, N. C.,	5,000
Sufferers by Sherman's raid at Fayetteville, N. C.,	5,000

setting a noble example of economy to the young and an example of liberality to the rich men of the country.

The gentleman alluded to is William H. Willard, formerly of Columbia, S. C., and now residing at Hillsboro, N. C.

A FRIEND.

Washington N. C., March 20th.

A LAST LOOK AT RICHMOND.

The following, from the pen of one among the last to leave Richmond, is from the Danville Register:

On Monday morning, 3d instant, the Danville train from Richmond left the vicinity of the city between 9 and 10 o'clock. The fine flouring mills and adjacent buildings, the canal boats, many public buildings that had been used by the Confederate Government, and numerous other buildings near the river, with several bridges over the river, were in flames or already heaps of smouldering ruins. In passing down Main street into Cary street, a square or two above the Spottswood hotel, the fire was communicating rapidly to the exceedingly dry old roofs in the latter street. The fire was already rapidly spreading toward Main street from Cary street, in rear of the store of Robinson, Adams & Co., the Linwood House and the American hotel. The Yankee infantry were moving up Main street from Beckett's. Cavalry were advancing up Broad street. During the previous night many stores were broken into by robbers, and no doubt *incendiarism* added to the new morning's scenes. The Government supplies of cotton, &c., were burned in the lower part of the city, and extensive fires were propagated in that quarter. Probably fifty houses could be seen on fire from the Manchester side of the river as early as 8 o'clock.

As the city was lost behind us in the distance, a dense black cloud of smoke overhung it like a funeral pall, while the explosion momently of shells in the Arsenal was terrible. The liquors in the city were destroyed or poured out at early morning, and the city was said to have been formally surrendered by the officials. The great flouring mills were said to have been burned by their owners and made one of the greatest fires that could possibly have been witnessed. Large stores belonging to the Government, commissary stores, clothing, blankets and the like were being freely distributed upon the streets; women and children were busily engaged in carrying off flour, bacon, molasses, &c., &c., in quantities.

The ladies of the city who appeared, even at so early an hour of the morning, upon porches and balconies along the streets, bore themselves with the dignity, moderation and fortitude worthy of the noble daughters of Virginia's metropolis.

AN EYE WITNESS.

THIRTY THREE YEARS AGO AND NOW.

A friend has laid upon our table (says the Mississippi Free Trader) a copy of the Mississippi Patriot, published at Raymond, in this [Hinds] county, on Tuesday, June 12, 1832, by Samuel T. King. At the head of its columns we find the ticket:

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
P. P. BARBOUR.

But our attention was particularly called to the following remarkable circumstance, being a republication from the Richmond Whig. It smacks of prophecy or augury. There has been some "wringing of necks," but in the language of Webster, "We still live," and we have every confidence of ultimate prosperity; yet we opine that the "proud republic" (United States) may find her neck fatally "twisted' in the end:

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

From the Richmond Whig.]

GOOCHLAND, March 23, 1832.

Gentlemen: The following singular, perhaps unparalleled occurrence, may be interesting to some of your readers: On the second day of this month, a negro boy belonging to Mr. Cragwall, of this county, while at work, was suddenly startled by a noise in the air resembling thunder. Upon looking up to discover whence it proceeded, he saw two birds at an immense height in the air engaged in a desperate combat, the rustling of whose wings occasioned the noise which had so much alarmed honest Pompey. They began gradually to descend, until they actually fell upon the ground within a few steps of him, and he had leisure to observe that their talons were interlocked so close as to render their separation almost impossible. From the great desperation with which they fought and the little regard with which they paid to his presence, he concluded it not so safe to disturb them, and accordingly permitted them to rise again to a short distance, and (in the words of the favorite humorist,) "continue the fight in peace?" They soon fell again, however, and he soon discovered that they had shifted their hold, and that the talon of the one was fixed on the thigh of the other, and *vice versa*, the other talons remaining as before. Cuffee, now assuming more boldness, approached, threw himself on them, and after a desperate struggle, succeeded in twisting the necks of these inveterate foes. Being ignorant of their species, he carried them to his master, when, to the utter astonishment of several persons who happened to be present, they turned out to be Eagles! yes, gentlemen, Bald Eagles!! The fact is incontestible, and if doubted, can be proved by the evidence of at least fifty persons. In these days of moralizing, the feat has been considered ominous of the fate of the proud republic of which this bird is the emblem. The battle in the air is the strife destined to take place between the two great sections of the Union. Cuffee represents his own ebony race, stepping in upon us while engaged in mortal combat, and wringing the necks of both. What think you gentlemen? and what would an old Roman have thought? It is surprising how many persons drew the same augury who had no opportunity of communicating with each other.

You will receive by the gentleman who hands you this, a quill from the wing of one of the birds. I had forgotten to mention that they measured each, from tip to tip, seven feet and a half, and weighed, the one nineteen, the other twenty-one pounds.

H. R. P.

I certify to the truth of the above statement.

W. P.

The signature to the above account will be recognized as the initials of Hugh R. Pleasants, Esq., now, as then, of Richmond.

DEATH OF CAPT. GEO. S. DEWEY, 1ST N. C. CAVALRY.—We sincerely regret to hear of the death of this gallant young man. The *Confederate* of yesterday announces the sad fact thus:

We record with sincere regret the death of this excellent young officer. He was killed in the battle of the 31st inst, near Dinwiddie Court House—we presume.

Capt. Dewey entered the war at the commencement, being then scarce of the military age, and from the ranks he won his way, by meritorious conduct, to the rank of Captain of cavalry.

He was of the number of those who formed that splendid regiment, the 1st North Carolina Cavalry, organized and disciplined by Gen. Robert Ransom, and successively commanded by Baker, Barringer and Cheek. One of the noblest ornaments of North Carolina is the cavalry branch of her contribution, and no cavalry has borne a prouder reputation than the 1st Regiment.

Capt. Dewey, among the brave and chivalrous spirits of this command, was a worthy and respected companion. In his habits he was strictly proper. In his bearing courteous and refined. In his temper amiable and pleasant, and in his soldierly qualities brave, faithful and devoted.

He was the son of our friend Oliver S. Dewey, of Newbern, to whose bereaved family we tender the assurance of our deep sympathy.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.)

From Danville.

DANVILLE, April 9.—Gen. Lee has removed to the vicinity of Farmville, followed by Grant. Fighting has been going on daily. Heavy fighting took place on Thursday. No particulars. The enemy have established a hospital at the Junction, where there are a large number of their wounded. Their loss was very heavy in the late fights. They are not approaching this way, as communication is still open to Keysville.

A wounded soldier who escaped from the enemy says the Yankees are uneasy about a foreign war.—It is reported that a courier from the army brings news that the New York "Herald" says the Emperor Napoleon recognized the Southern Confederacy on the 5th of March.

DANVILLE, April 9.—A column of the enemy are reported at Henry C. H., thirty-eight miles from Danville. This column is thought to be Stoneman's. A skirmish took place near there Saturday, without results.

A column of the enemy are reported near Lynchburg.

Persons coming from Richmond confirm the burning of a large number of houses there. It is said the enemy treated the blacks harshly.

POSITIONS HELD BY FAVORITES.—A correspondent of the Mobile "Advertiser," writing from this city, comments thus on the abuses which exist on account of the numerous Confederate bomb-proofs created for official favorites:

The abuses of ten thousand unnecessary offices provided for in this country are more prominently displayed in this city than has come under my notice in the ten thousand places into which my footsteps have carried me during this revolution of retreats and changes of base, in the greater number of which it has been my peculiar fortune to be a participant. It is no wonder to me that an outcry, like a wail of mourners in a hired funeral procession, arises from the people of the Confederacy against the abuses and outrages of the conscript and bomb-proof system generally. We daily see crippled, worn, broken down men, discharged from service because of wounds received on a hundred fields, brought before conscript officers who have never seen a day's service, and confronted by a horde of office attaches, who because they are the scions of affluent families, and are tender, beautiful young fellows, are kept on fancy duty and are saved from the terrors and horrors of war.—The sick and wounded and worn-out veteran is sent to the field, and the nice young man remains in the bomb-proof, to revel in the luxuries of the city, and eventually enjoy the rich boon the scarred and veteran soldier has faithfully and nobly won on the field. We, the soldiers of the Confederacy, the broken, worn and torn veterans of the army, will never feel the love and admiration for our rulers, and believe that justice is fairly meted unto the soldiers of the army until these Augean stables, the bomb-proofs of the country, are cleared of their thousands of useless ornaments, the thousands of unnecessary and cowardly, able-bodied attaches, who are sheltered and shielded by the influence of purchased and subsidized parties in control. May Heaven's most direful curse rest on the men who have been guilty of this injustice is the hope of the soldier who has served his four years of war and sorrow and misfortune.—*Chron. & Sentinel.*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—We have a proposition to offer to the War Department which, if accepted and acted upon promptly by its pious Secretary will, we have no doubt, enable him to fill the ranks of the army without a resort to the odious measure of conscription. We have often observed, when attending public meetings, that a large number of persons signify their approbation of war sentiments by stamping on the floor with their feet, clapping their hands and giving other indications of sympathey with the speakers. Now, our proposition is this: Let the Secretary order a squad of the provost guard to attend all war meetings, and when they see any man stamping, clapping his hands, or otherwise indicating approval of what is said by the speaker, take him by the collar, march him out, put a musket in his hands and send him to the front to fight for the cause that has his sympathy. We are confident that by this system thirty thousand men could be raised in this city alone. We know them to be valiant. On a late occasion, when an indivisual, known to the learned as a Copperhead, expressed dissent from the opinions of a war oritor, no less then two thousand of these 'loyalists' gave unmistakable evidence of a desire to attack him. Can any one question their courage after this?—*Metropolitan Record.*

THE SIMPLEST FORM OF ANIMAL LIFE.—In making the soundings for the Atlantic telegraph between Newfoundland and Ireland, a small tube with a valve was fitted to the end of the line, so as to bring up a little of the sediment from the bottom of the sea, and when this was dried it was found to be a dust so fine that on rubbing it between the fingers it would disappear in the cracks of the skin. On placing this dust under a microscope each particle was seen to be a shell—the home of a sentient being! When these shells are highly magnified, little holes are discovered in them, through which our delicate filaments protruded, which were the animal's organs of locomotion.

As these filaments branch out, like the roots of a tree, animal is called a thisopod, from two Greek words which signify root-rooted. As the thisopod is the simplest form of all animal life, it is probably the oldest. The shells are found in all of the geologic periods, and as we go down in the strata, or backward in the ages, they regularly increase in size and numbers. They form a large portion of the chalk formation which was laid down in the age of reptiles, and at that time the shells were generally of about the size of a pin's head; in lower strata the shells are found as large as a penny, and in still lower a foot in diameter. They have lately been found in Canada three feet in diameter.—*Scientific American.*

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.